seasons by Krishi Vigyan Kendras and State Agricultural Universities.

(vi) Use of electronic media to educate farmers on the safe and effective use of pesticides;

(vii) Promotion of Integrated Pest Management in the country both by Central and State Governments. Safe and effective use of pesticides remains integral part of IPM.

(viii) Organisation of Farmers Field School both by Central and State Governments to educate farmers on safe and effective use of pesticides;

(ix) Extension programmes by various Associations in tfhe pesticide industry, manufacturers of pesticides as well as dealers in pesticides on safety. Such programmes also aim at creating awareness amongst farmers on the effective use of pesticides in agriculture.

Use of Herbicides by the Farmers

1109. SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA:
DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) which are the most popular herbicides being used by the farmers in our country;

(b) whether the efficacy of these have been tested;

(c) if so, what are the findings thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to impart proper knowledge to farmers about herbicides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI): (a) The most popular herbicides used by the farmers in India include butachlor Isoproturon, 2.4-D. anilofos, pendimethalin, atrazine, glyphosate, paraguast, thiobencarb, fluchloralin, dalapon, diuron, metribuzin, alachior, oxyfluorfen etc.

(b) and (c) Efficacy of these herbicides is based upon tests and trials conducted by the institutions under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and State Agricultural Universities. Pesticides are registered for use after verifying their efficacy.

(d) Steps being taken to impart proper knowledge to farmers about herbicides include:

(i) Ensuring availability of effective and safe herbicides for use of farmers;

(ii) Popularising proper weed control measures among the farmers in different crops through large scale field demonstrations by State Departments of Agriculture, State Agricultural Universities and industries manufacturing weedicides.

(iii) Organising training and farmers fairs (Krishi Melas) on control of weeds in different crops by State Departments of Agriculture, State Agricultural Universities and industries manufacturing weedicides.

(iv) Educating farmers on control of weeds in different crops by State Extension functionaries through Training and Visits system.

Control of Crop Weeds

1110. SHRI V. RAJESHWAR RAO:
DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have the latest knowledge about the control of crop weeds;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to control crop weeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI): (a) and (b) Indian Council of Agricultural Research is implementing an All India Coordinated Research Project on Weed Control at 22 centres located in different State Agricultural Universities to work out suitable integrated weed management practices for different crops. In addition, National Research Centre on Weed Science, Jabalpur undertakes basic and applied research for developing strategies for efficient weed management in different agro-ecological zones. Information on latest control methods of weeds for important crops is given in the Annexure. [*See Appendix 182, Annexure No 29]*

(c) Steps being taken to control crop weeds include:—

(i) Ensuring availability of effective and safe herbicides for use of farmers.

(ii) Popularising proper weed control measures among the farmers in different crops through large scale field demonstrations by State Departments of Agriculture, State Agricultural Universities and weedicide Industry.

(iii) Organising training and farmers' fairs (Krishi Mela) on control of weeds in different crops by State Departments of Agriculture, State Agricultural Universities and weedicide Industry.

(iv) Educating farmers on control of weeds, in different crops by State Extension functionaries through Training and Visits system.

कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों की स्थिति

1111. **श्री अजीत जोगी:**
श्री शमशेर सिंह सुरजेवाला:

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पूर्ण रूप से कार्य कर रहे कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या अधिकांश कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र अस्तित्व में आने के कई वर्षों बाद भी पूर्ण रूप से कार्य नहीं कर रहे हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) सरकार ने इन्हें सक्रिय बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० एस० वेणुगोपालाचारी): (क) कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों (कृ० वि० के०) के कार्य के लिए आवश्यक भवन तथा प्रशिक्षण संबंधी बुनियादी ढांचे की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए ऐसे केन्द्रों के नाम विवरण में दिये गये हैं (नीचे देखिए)।

(ख) जी नहीं, सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक स्थापित करीब 90 प्रतिशत कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों तथा वार्षिक योजना (1991-92) के दौरान स्थापित 51 प्रतिशत कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों ने कार्य करना शुरू कर दिया है । आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान स्थापित किये गये कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र विकास की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में हैं।

(ग) पर्याप्त निधियों की कमी के कारण शेष कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों का विकास नहीं किया जा सका।

(घ) शेष कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों के लिए संरचनात्मक ढांचे के विकास हेतु अतिरिक्त संसाधनों को बढ़ाने के लिए एक विस्तृत प्रस्ताव योजना आयोग को प्रस्तुत किया गया है।